Letter from Col. Baxter -- No. 3.

Editors of the Chronicle:

In March, 1862, and about one month after delivering the speech referred to and copied in my last letter, private business made it necessary for me to visit Memphis, and I went. My absence after last letter, private business made it necessary for me to visit Memphis, and I went. My absence afforded another opportunity to some one of the hounds still yelping at my heels, for indulging their personal malice by embarrassing me in my business. Accordingly, it was whispered into the cars of Gen. E. Kirby Smith, the commander at Knoxville, that I had gone on a spying expedition, in the interest of the Federals. Upon this suggestion, Gen. Smith telegraphed Gen. Johnson, at Corinth, and the latter telegraphed to Memphis an order for my arrest. Under, and in virtue of this order, I was arrest. Under, and in virtue of this order, I was arrested and committed to prison, and for a time, excluded from communicating with my family or my friends. Judge Wright, Gov. Harris, Gen. McCown, Col. Austin, J. E. R. Ray, Dr. Foulks, Judge Henry G. Smith and others, declared their willingness, and made efforts to come to my relief. But no one, or all of them together, had influence eneagh to procure a modification of the military order, which excluded me from all intercourse with friends or open the prison door which shut me out from the world.

A few extracts from a diary which I kept during my imprisonment, will serve to show the nature and character of the imprisonment and the emotions which animated me: perhaps it may prove interesting to your readers.

April 1st, 1862, the day after my arrest, I wrote as follows:

"It is difficult for one who has never been sub-

April 1st, 1862, the day after my arrest, I wrote as follows:

"It is difficult for one who has never been subjected to such an ordeal, as the one I am now passing through, to realize the emotions which pervade my mind. Never was any man more thoroughly sustained by honest convictions than I am. The views of the magnitude and tendencies of this war which I entertain, are being realized to the letter. Indeed I am astounded at the clearness with which I foresaw it all. Popularly has been realized in history. At the risk of life and property, at all times and under all circumstances, I have labored to mitigate its evils. Nevertheless, when I speak to the guard who site at the door with musket and bayonet in his hand, watching every motion and expression, he replies that he is forbidden to converse with me. Conscious of my superior discernment, patriotism and good intentions, I am yet compelled by physical force, like a caged lion, to move within prescribed limits, and to exist in the presence of an armed force of my own countrymen, as if my extraint was necessary to the public safety.

Conscious of my superior discernment, pariotism and good intentions, I am yet compelled by physical force, like a caged lion, to move within eprescribed limits, and to exist in the presence of an armed force of my own countrymen, as if my restraint was necessary to the public safety. My proud and manly spirit rises up in rebellion against such oppression; and if every freeman in the South felt the same resentment against the Yankees that I do against the cowardly instruments of my imprisonment, they would rise as one man and drive them back across Mason and Dixor's line.

"Just as I was finishing the foregoing paragraph, a newsbey called out, 'The Evening Argus,' Anxious to know what was transpiring in the outer world, I requested the guard to procure me a copy; but he replied that newspapers were prohibited to me. This is the severest stroke yet—it is wanton cruelty. The newspapers are the only channel left through which I can learn anything of current events in which I feel a deep interest; the only means of whiling away the tedium of imprisonment. They are almost essential to my existence. My family and property are all involved in this war, and it is a natural right of the highest and most sacred character, to inform myself, if I can, of the extent to which these interests will likely be exposed by the conflict with which my immediate section is now threatened. The reading of the papers could do the Confederacy no injury, even if I were disposed to use them for that purpose, as I am not permitted to communicate with any one, and therefore could not communicate information if I would. This all smacks of a disposition to oppress me personally. From whom it proceeds I can only conjecture. Perhaps it is too much self-esteem that prompts the thought, but in my opinion, my mind takes a wider range in reference to the pending revolution than others take; my views rise above the hatreds and animosities which seem to control the actions of the masses North and South, and reaches conclusions far beyond anything of wh

that he had not called the Marshal's attention to the matter, but that he would do so and report."

"So this high and invaluable right is under consideration; or, rather, having been decided against me, is now, on my motion, being reconsidered."

"The English language is too poor to do justice to each tyranny. Here I am in durance vile without warrant or authority of law, and without the most remote idea of the charge preserved; most probably confined at the instance of some malignant personal enemy; cut off from the society and counsel of friends; for the time being under the ban of public opinion, and denied the privilege of ascertaining, so far as

time being under the ban of public opinion, and denied the privilege of ascertaining, so far as the press may furnish information, what steps are being taken by personal enemies to injure the in public estimation and prolong my imprisonment. Such a wanton exercise of power is worthy of being recorded side by side with the meet revolting cruelties of the inquisition." Soon after recording the foregoing outburst of indignation. Capt. Bigbee called and announced that the order excluding newspapers from me had been revoked, and handed me the Acadanche and Appeal—and so this trouble is disposed of."

disposed of."

On the 4th of April I wrote a long letter to General Johnson, which I noticed in my disry, on the succeeding day, in the following terms:

"Doubtless, many persons will say that my letter is impolite. Perhaps it is. I have made no attempt to flatter military vanity. My object is to tell the truth and, if I can't effect good for the country, to preserve a clean record and a clear conscience.

clear conscience."

April II—"Now, at 7, P. M., an officer returns me a letter written yesterday and addressed to my wife and sent to the Provost Marshal to be examined and mailed, accompanied with a message that it contained matter not proper to be communicated. It contained no information in

relation to any movements, but was unsparing in its denunciations of military oppression. Such despotism will not be long telerated; at all events, I hope it will not be permitted to exist

much longer."

April 15—"News of the fall of Fort Pulaski received. One more step in the general plan of subjugation. Also, of Federal occupation of Huntsville and Decatur. Alabama. The whole energies of the South are now demanded; instead of oppressing myself and others, simply because we can't believe and won't acknowledge recession right, it would be better if they would try to enlist our active co-operation to resist insecession right, it would be better if they would try to enlist our active co-operation to resist invasion, and conciliate our influence and good will. But 'whom the Gods intend to destroy they first make mad.' What they term 'energy is but oppression; and their policy of burning cotton and destroying their own property is but the raving of desperation. My misfortune, like Lord Stanhope's, arises from 'too much to penness of character.' My persecutors, having no principle themselves, naturally suppose me to have none. At all events, they perceive that I think for myself; entertain my own views; and that I can't be made subservient to them.

April 15—"At haif past 6; P. M., the Provest Marshal called; said many kind things; expressed great anxiety for my comfort, and intimated that I would soon be released. He furnished that I would soon be released.

ther said I would find that the Government (?) and the military were not to blame; that it would probably turn out that the wrong was with the parties suspected by me."

would probably turn out that the wrong was with the parties suspected by me."

Accordingly, on the succeeding day, I was permitted to leave Memphis, to report to General Smith at Knoxville. On arriving at Knoxville, I was discharged by General Smith, against my protest and without investigation.

In my next letter, I will furnish some extracts from my letter written in prison to General Johnson.

Bespectfully, &c..

JOHN BAXTER.

OUR NASHVILLE LETTER.

From our Special Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, TEXX., June 8, 1870. Law-makers see a great deal of trouble. They ion't have a very happy time, as a general thing. It is so necessary for some men, when they get into the Legislature, to at once be taken with an intense desire to visit Washington at the expense of the people; they become such timid patriots; they are so fearful that they may do or say something that will be used against them when they run for Congress. We recol-

them when they run for Congress. We recollect once to have heard one of these gentlemen express himself thusly: "I could do very well in politics if it were not for those records they keep; one has to be so careful, trim so nicely, lest his record may be used against him." This it is that makes "timorous mortals" of many who, on the stump, defled any one who dared do more than they; but let them once get warm in their seats where laws are made, and they become quiet, meek and apparently modest. Had Hegarth lives in these days, what a field for his pencil would a sate Legislature have afforded. The work at the house on the hill goes bravely on. We have any amount of bills to educate the dear children, and they all have one object, to-wit: to have the children educated at the expense of their parents, and the job supervised by a commissioner, who is to get a nice salary for doing—nothing. It is very apparent to the casual observer that this great State is blessed with a few respectable, aristocratic paupers, who are too lazy to work, and can't get a good chance to indulge in kleptomania (that's the polite term); who being respectably connected with some of the very first families, with pedigrees at least two generations in length, who seem to enlist the sympathics and occupy the with some of the very first families, with pedigrees at least two generations in length, who seem to callist the sympathies and occupy the time of the august body who are shaping the destinies of this State. Perhaps we may see some of this poot, proud, lazy aristocracy provided for, for scarcely a day passes that some scheme is not prepared to pension off these incompetents, but so far they have failed. Let us all hope they may continue to do so.

We have a gentleman in this city that is considered good at figures—his reputation as a ma-

sidered good at figures—his reputation as a ma-thematician is world-wide—but he came to grief this morning, comewhat in this way. One of the few Radicals who hold a seat in the Legisla-ture, consequent on the plebian notions of East few Radicals who hold a seat in the Legislature, consequent on the plebian notions of East Tennessee, met him and submitted the following problem: "If it took \$8,000 to get control of the Press and Times, and an unknown quantity of lucre to 'gobble' the Whiq, and \$28,000 to secure 'additional aid' for the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad, how much will it cost to secure the confirmation of a certain gentleman as Director of, say, the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad?" The man of figures looked aghast, but, emulating the fame of Bowditch, Calhoun and others of that party who had figures on the brain, he went for the problem. After eight hours labor, he called on the Radical member, and, with tears in his eyes, he made the humiliating confession that the thing was too much for him; that the price of bonds was so uncertain, and the number of embryo Congressmen in the Legislature so indefinite; that, in fact, there was so much said about a speech made before the Constitutional Convention, in which a good Republican proved he did much for the Confederacy—was the noblest rebel of them all, that he must decline further work on that problem, unracy was the noblest rebel of them all, that he must decline further work on that problem, unless he wished to become an inmate of an insane

That man had sense in him. He quit at the

right time. But, who can solve the problem?

Perhaps, the future. Nous versions.

Several resolutions, providing for adjournment, have been introduced, but none have passed. The watchers, the head-lights of Conment, have been introduced, but none have passed. The watchers, the head-lights of Conservative-rebel-Democracy, are afraid to adjourn. They seem to be in doubt about some-body. Who can it be? They can't doubt the Governor. They can certainly trust him. He did all that man can do for them. They make laws for the State because he favored and helped them; now to be afraid of him or doubt him, would be simply base ingralitude. It is presumed they will adjourn about the 10th of July, subject to the call of the Speakers of both Houses. They have not much law for that, but then, you know, Gongress did it—that's precedent enough. They don't seem to think the Treasurer wants them there, or would be likely call them. The reference of a resolution to adjourn to the Ways and Means Committee looks, like business. We are left to infer that it is sent there for the purpose of finding out how long the State will be able to pay the per diem of members, and as a consequence, that Committee can best fix the day for adjournment. Good

The whole afternoon yesterday was spent in discussing amendments to the bill to amend laws receiving the penitentiary. After a large governing the penitentiary. After a larg

discussing amendments to the bill to amend laws governing the penitentiary. After a large amount of talk, the bill passed into a pigeon hole; it was lost—lacked the constitutional majority! Bully for the New Constitution. By the by, no one will suspect there is a neat little ring forming for a raid on this magnificent institution. We don't want to be premature, but if time don't develop a nice plan to put money in some pockets, by scientifically manipulating the penitentiary, your correspondent has neither eyes nor cars. We shall keep you posted.

There is an effort being made to establish an Insbrists Aysylum. This evening a meeting will be held at the Masonic Hall to inagurate the movement. The members of the Legislature have been specially invited to be present. Of course no reference is had to "the eternal fitness of things." This sort of asylums are good. They furnish a safe retreat for the poor insbriate, where he can be aided and sustained in his efforts to keep from the greatest curse that now afflicts our country. The "sum of all villanies" having been wiped out, how soon will we be gratified to know that the great demon of strong drink is to be laid low.

The Senate bill to aid the completion of the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad, was read the second time, yesterday, in the House and referred to the Internal Improvements Committee. No one will dare to suspect that the \$28.000 has anything to do with the action.

In moral legislation, Tennessee is a little ahead of other States, for proof of which, see a bill providing that insanity is sufficient cause for divorce, and it will become a law. Look out, girls, it is about time the Woman's Rights movement was commenced in Tennessee. A man that tires of his wife, need only commence a course of mental torture. That will soon insure a loss of reason, and presso a divorce lands him where he can indulge his fancy. Talk of Indiana or Chicago. They are far behind the great Volunteer State.

A few facts shedding light on the School Fund business, have come to our

AN HONEST CONFESSION.

A new railroad ring, with its lobby, her at last got possession of a majority of the House of Representatives at Nashville. Under the lash, seductions and bribery of the new lobby, repudiation of railroad bonds is se adroitly threatened that the jobbers on the ground floor will be able to depreciate the londs of the State to suit their purposes of unscrupulous speculation.—

Memphis Acalanche.

It is really refreshing to find a Demoeratic paper honest enough to admit that the present Assembly is corrupt and incompetent. It is unquestionably true, and we believe the honest men of that party generally feel it. With their corruption, incompetency and opposition to every liberal measure advocated by Republicans, we expect soon to welcome to our ranks all the respectable men of the State.

[COMMUNICATED] Autumn Leaves.

Autumn Leaves.

The object of our organization being home defense, we were called, for distinction, Brandywine Defensibles. We were attached, or subject to the command of General Cadwallader, in command of 5,000 troops, principally Pennsylvanians, encamped within one mile of our locality, at Camp Dupont. We drilled regularly—had our arms ready at a minute's warning to march upon any emergency. Thirteen miles above the city of Wilmington, Delaware, on the Wilmington and Philadelphia pike, General Duane was in command of 13,000 effective men, in the vicinity of Delaware river, at Camp Marcus Hook. At New Castle, five miles below, on the mile-wide Delaware, was Captain Bennett, of Revolutionary fame, in command, with forts for defense of the town and with a fort, commanding both the Jersey and Delaware shores, on Peapatch Island.

n Peapatch Island.

John Bull would have met a hot reception be

on Peapatch Island.

John Bull would have met a hot reception before forcing his way to the city of Philadelphia. Lewiston, near Cape May, offered but futile resistance to the enemy; so that if more forcible resistance above that point had not presented itself to his aggression the city must have fullen an easy prey to his insatiate maw for rapine and plunder—as he evinced in the case of Cockburn's naval command on the waters of the Chesapeake and Patapsco; also, the city of Baltimore, where General Ross (British commander) fell in an attempt to sack that city.

While these circumstances were transpiring seventy-five miles distant from our encampment, marching orders were received to repair immediately to that point for it defense. Our command promptly complied with that order, and the line of march assumed for the plains of North Point, lifteen miles distant from that city; but before we could reach the scene of slaughter, and victory on the side of the American arms, Ross had fallen, his demoralized forces routed and re-embarked on board the fleet waiting for the result they anticipated—for 45,000 effective troops were in and around that city, ready to do or die in defense of freedom and freetnen's rights.

After the stain of this war passed over, we returned to the accustomed retreats of peace and tranquility. The busy hum of the arts of peace and of husbandry floated on the wings of gentle zephyrs through the picturesque valleys and over the panoramic hills of our native Delaware, giving renewed zest to the enchanting scenery of the romantic valley of our historic Brandy-wine, whose inspirations still linger around the wastes of memory and inspire reminiscences of the hallowed past.

How Higgins Broke the News Gently.

How Higgins Broke the News Gently. Mark Twein contributes the following to

Mark Twein contributes the following to the "Galaxy:"

"Yes, I remember that anecdote," the Sunday school superintendent said, with the old pathos in his voice and the old sad look in his eyes. "It was about a simple creature named Higgins, that used to haul rock for old Maltby. When the lamented Judge Bagley tripped and fell down the courthouse stairs and broke his neck it was a great question how to break the news to poor Mrs. Bagley. But finally the news to poor Mrs. Bagley. But finally the body was put into Higgins' wagon, and he was instructed to take it to Mrs. and he was instructed to take it to Mrs. Bagley, but to be very guarded and discreet in his language, and not break the news to her at once, but do it gradually and gently. When Higgins gotthere with his sad freight, he shouted till Mrs. Bagley came to the door. Then he said:

"Does the widow Bagley live here?"

"The widow Bagley! No sir!"

"I'll bet she does. But have it your own way. Well, does Judge Bagley live here?"

"Yes, Judge Bagley lives here."
"Pil bet he don't. But never mind—it ain't for me to contradict. Is the Judge

fort to him!

The following are a few examples of large fees received by prominent lawyers: David Dudley Field received \$300,000 from the Eric ratiroad. William M. Stewart was paid \$25,000 cash by the Gould-Curry silver mine, and so many feet of the ore, which, altogether, netted him \$290,000. Jeremiah S. Black received \$69,000 from Jeremiah S. Black received \$63,000 from the New Alexandia mine, and a few months ago, he sued them for \$75,000 in addition, and received judgment. Wil-liam M. Evarts has been paid \$25,000 for defending Andrew Johnson, and his an-nual income is \$125,000. He recently charged \$5,000 for one speech which occupied eight minutes.

"Did any of you ever see an elephant's skin?" inquired a teacher of an infant class, "I have," exclaimed one. "Where?" asked the teacher. "On the elephant," said the boy laugh-

Sometimes this sort of wit degenerates or rises, as the case may be, into punning, as when Flora pointed pensively to the heavy masses of clouds in the sky, saying: "I wonder where those clouds are going?"

and her brother replied: I think they are going to thunder."

Hallo, there! how do you sell wood?"
By the cord."

"How long has it been cut?"
"Four feet." "I mean how long has it been since you

cut it?
"No longer than it is now."

Gen. Quarles has written a somewhat lengthy letter to the Memphis Appeal, signifying his willingness to be the standard-bearer of the "Great National Democratic Party" in the coming Gubernatorial elec-Aspirants are on the increase.

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, bealthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thick-

ened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING.

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

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PRICE \$1.00. For sale by all druggists, and merchants generally, may 25-wly

Legal Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISSUED FROM the Chancery Court of Knox county. Tennessee, and to me directed, I will sell for eash in hand, in front of the court house in Knoxville, on Saturday, the 11th day of June, 1870, all the right, tide, claim, interest and demand that George B. Parker has in and to a house and lot situated in the corporate limits of Knoxville, 1st civil district, bounded on the north by Main street, on the east by the lot now occupied by Mrs. M. Senter, and on the south by an alley. Levied on to satisfy a judgment in favor of Samuel H. and G. M McLemore vs. George B. Parker, may 2002 with the country of the cou

Chancery Court-Knoxville.

Chancery Court—Knoxville.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

James Rodgers and wife vs. Jame Swan and others.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A DECREE MADE IN this cause, at the April term, 1870, of said Court, 1 will sell at Eveneser Station, on the railroad, 10 miles west of Knoxville, the farm in that vicinity belonging to the heirs of the late Thomas Met-Aughan, on Saturday, the 18th day of June, 1870. I will first offer it in four separate tracts—No. 1 of 307 acres; No. 2, 227; No. 3, 160; and No. 4, 61 acres. Also twenty lots of less than an acre each. Afterward it will be offered all together, and the sale adopted which brings the best price; ten per cent, of the purchase money to be paid in each; and for the residue notes at 6, 12 and 18 months will be required, bearing interest, with good security, and at heir retained till the purchase money is paid. A plot of the divisions will be exhibited on the day of sale.

B. A. DEADERICK, C. & M. may18-witht

James M. Murphy and wife vs. Richard Luttrell and

James M. Murphy and wife vs. Richard Luttrell and others.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A DECREE MADE IN this case at the April term, 1870, for a re-sale of the land there referred to, I will offer for sale, on the premises, on Friday, the I'th of June, 1870, the two tracts of land mentioned in the bill, belonging to the heirs of William Luttrell, deceased, situated in the 17th Civil District of Knox county, adjoining the lands of James Luttrell, Wm. Bell, H. M. Aiken, and others, the home or lower tract containing 138 acres, and the apper tract 128 acres. One-third to be paid when the sale is confirmed, and the residue in 12 and 24 months, with interest from said day of confirmation, taking note, with good security, and retaining a lien till paid.

may 18w 4tdit

D. A. DEADERICK, C. & M.

Marshal's Sales.

in?" No, not at present."

"I just expected as much. Because, you know—take hold of suthin, mum, for I'm a going to make a little communication, and I reckon maybe it'll jar you some. There's been an accident, num. I've got the old Judge curled up out here in the wagon, and when you see mum you'll acknowledge, yourself, that an inquest is about the only thing that could be a comfort to him!

Marshal's Sales.

Marshal's Sales.

By VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISSUED FROM the United States District Court four the Eastern District of Tennessee, and to me directed. I will sell for eash, at the court house door in Knorville, on the yild and demand that L. N. Prescott has in and to a certain house and lot situated near the city of Knorville, on what is called Louden hill, on Morrow street, fronting seventy-five feet on said street, and adjoining the property of R. C. Jackson. Levied on to salisfy a judgment obtained in said Court, on the 2d day of February. 1870, by Newel Brothers against J. W. North, H. Jenkins and L. N. Prescott.

Jun8-ditwit. S. P. EVANS. U. S. Marshal.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISSUED FROM the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Tennessee, and to me directed, I will sell, for eash, at the court house in Knoaville, on the 9th day of July next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that W. L. Schooler has in and to a certain tract of land situated in Morgan county. Tennessee, adjoining the Irnds of William Curd, Ed. Thornton, Paul Dunnell, and Charles Frances. Levied on to satisfy a judgment lately obtained in said Court for cost. juns-ditwit. S. P. EVANS, U. S. Marshal.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISSUED FROM the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Tennessee, and to me directed, I will sell, for each, at the court house in Knoxyille, on the 5th day of July, 1870, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that James B. Schooler has in and to a certain purcel of land lying in Morgan county. Tennessee, adjoining the lands of James Lawins, Henry Goddiard, and Rebecca Bush. Levied on to satisfy a judgment lately obtained in the District Court of the United States for costs.

Jun8-dltw4t.

S. P. EVANS, U. S. Marshal.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE ISSUED from the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee, and to me directed, I will sell, for cash, at the court house in Knoxville. on the 5th day of July next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that John Y. Smith has in and to a certain undivided tract of land lying in the First Civil District of Roane county, adjoining the lands of M. P. Smith, T. J. Tipton, G. W. Yost and others—600 acres, more or less, being the farm Widow Smith now lives on, Levied on to satisfy a judgment and costs A. B. Aston & Co. lately obtained against him in said Court.

Junti-ditwit.

S. P. EVANS, U. S. Marshal

Attachment.
James Stafford vs. Davis G. Carroll.

James Stafford vs. Davis G. Carroll.

IT APPEARING FROM THE AFFIDAVIT OF the plaintiff in this cause, the defendant, Davis G. Carroll, is indebted to him in the sum of \$90, and that he has fled the country and absonded, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, the same having been levied on the property of the defendant. It is ordered by me that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Knoxville Chronicle, notifying the defendant to appear at my office in the 9th Civil District of Sevier county, on Saturday, the 2d day of July, 1870, then and there to plead answer or demar to the said suit, or the sume will be taken for confessed and set for hearing ex parte.

J. W. RANILES.

junel-wit J. D. for Sevier county.

Job Printing.

Job Printing done at the Chnonicle office, on short notice, and in a manner warranted to please Tennessee.

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Hand and Horse Rakes,

CRADLES AND SCYTHES, (Yankee and Dutch)

FERTILIZERS, SALT AND CEMENT.

We ask a call from our old friends and customers, and the Farmers of East